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## CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include a resolution.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, this past Monday the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 111. This resolution calls upon the President to proclaim the third week of July Captive Nations Week. This measure is a very significant step taken by the Senate at a time when we are engrossed in all sorts of negotiations with Moscow over Berlin and other issues. It is nothing short of amazing that the subjugation of the captive millions throughout the Communist empire has not even been mentioned. In its drive for a summit meeting Moscow has been, and is, primarily motivated by a desire to gain free world acquiescence to the permanent captivity of these hundreds of millions of subjugated peoples.

Declaring a Captive Nations Week in the month of July, the very month of our own Independence Day, is most symbolic. Such a week of dedication on the part of the American people to moral and political principles in direct application to the captive nations and their eventual liberation, confirms in itself the significance that we attach to our own Declaration of Independence.

This resolution means that we deeply share the aspirations of all the captive nations for their national independence, freedom, and individual liberty. It also signalizes to Moscow that it should make no mistake about our spiritual alliance with the captive millions and that in no circumstances will we ever sacrifice their goals for national independence, freedom, and individual liberty in any deal.

Before the resumption of the Geneva talks by the Foreign Ministers and the intensification of Moscow's drive for a summit meeting it is well that the entire world knows, and in particular the captive peoples in Europe and Asia, that the United States and its people will never renounce their moral responsibility in the advance of freedom everywhere.

Today I have introduced House Joint Resolution 459, identical with Senate Joint Resolution 111. The resolution is as follows:

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 459

Joint resolution providing for the designation of the third week of July as Captive Nations Week

Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds; and

Whereas this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

Whereas the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the

natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

Whereas since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

Whereas the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkistan, North Vietnam, and others; and

Whereas these submerged nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and

Whereas it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

Whereas the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such peoples through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959 as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

## NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS

(Mr. MEYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Speaker, on July 2 seven Members of the House introduced concurrent resolutions opposing agreements that would spread the use of U.S. nuclear armaments and secrets to seven other nations. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will show among other things how Western Germany will be able to exercise a certain amount of veto power over our foreign policy. Other of our colleagues are concerned and expect to introduce similar resolutions, but the need for action is immediate because the agreements become effective unless the House acts to disapprove them. On July 5, an article in the New York Herald Tribune included such statements as:

The worst internal crisis in the history of the North Atlantic Alliance, caused by a head-on disagreement between France and the United States, showed signs of improvement this week.

President Charles de Gaulle's government has quietly scaled down its political and nuclear demands against the United States. It is still asking a great deal, but diplomats involved do not now consider the situation insoluble.

The conflict between traditionally friendly and allied countries has its roots in General de Gaulle's conviction that "France cannot be France without grandeur." To restore France to the rank of a great power, the de Gaulle regime has pressed a series of demands, including:

1. An equal voice with the United States and Britain in the leadership of NATO and in the formulation of political and military strategy throughout the world.

2. Access to U.S. nuclear secrets and nuclear weapons as befits a nation occupying a central geographic position in NATO.

## SUPPORT IN ALGERIA

3. Support for French policy in rebellion-torn Algeria, which France regards as the key to the defense of Africa against communism.

So far none of these requests has been fully satisfied and, to make his points, General de Gaulle has staged a sitdown strike within NATO. This has worried leaders of the alliance since it came at a time of confrontation between NATO and the Soviet Union.

In its long list of disagreements with the NATO command, France has refused to accept U.S. medium-range missiles and to stockpile nuclear weapons on its territory. It has refused to integrate its fighter aircraft into a unified NATO air defense system and, in March, reneged on its pledge to place part of its Mediterranean fleet under NATO command in case of war.

The impasse reached the crisis stage earlier this month when it became known that NATO was considering moving some 200 U.S. fighter-bombers out of France to bases in other countries where nuclear weapons could be stockpiled for the aircraft.

France replied with a statement, sounding very much like General de Gaulle, that "there is no question of making new commitments with NATO" (meaning missiles and stockpiles) until France's demands are met.

## INOPPORTUNE TIME

Some diplomats felt that the Franco-American dispute in NATO became public knowledge at an inopportune time and, as a sign of disunity, may have stiffened Russia's bargaining position at the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Berlin crisis.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville took pains to make a public statement that the argument between France and the United States was over strengthening the alliance. He added that if Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko thinks it strengthens his position "he makes a gross miscalculation."

Mr. Couve de Murville also publicly disclosed that his government has dropped its demands for atomic secrets and nuclear weapons, which an act of Congress prevents the United States from furnishing to France. He said:

"We are realistic enough to know what is the situation in the United States. There is law. There is a Congress. There is a parliamentary system. And we have no intention of putting any pressure on this parliamentary system. Things are as they are now and we can't change them.

"All that we are asking for is closer cooperation on the general ground of politics and strategy in the world."

## EXPLANATION GIVEN

A high official has explained privately that by close cooperation General de Gaulle means that France should share in the decision before the United States could use nuclear weapons anywhere in the world.